





# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEP. 15, 1854.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
BY PETER M. WALKER.

## The Growth of Political Sectarianism.

The Constitution of a country does not derive its efficiency simply from the fact of its existence as a State paper, no matter how formally soever it may be engrossed, or how definite may be its provisions. It is but the permanent embodiment of the genius of the people, resolved into a definite and tangible form; when it ceases to be, its existence is merely nominal. The constitution may make no distinctions between citizens, founded upon differences of religious belief—Congress may be prohibited from making any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and yet these distinctions virtually exist, if policies are made to hinge upon these differences, and partisan organizations, secret or otherwise, be constituted with direct reference to the exclusion and proscription of certain classes, upon grounds foreign to the spirit of the Constitution. It has always been the boast of the American system, that on the soil of the Republic, Church and State, politics and religion, were disconnected, and that the miserable disputes through which, under the desecrated name of Christianity, the fields of Europe had been crimsoned by the blood of her children, could find no place among her citizens. Can it be that this proud distinction is to be forfeited, that its untold blessings are to be lightly risked—that the fair flowers of Christian charity and mutual forbearance are to be shrunk and shrivelled up in the hot and unwholesome breath of polemical partisanship? We will not believe it! And yet to read the papers of the day, flaming with sectarian politics, or recording religious riots and church burnings, is enough to give rise to the most serious apprehensions in the breast of the patriot, who has cherished with pride and pleasure the hope that here, at least, the descendants of those who had suffered so much from the terrible workings of sectarian bigotry in the old world, would be content to exclude forever its baneful spirit from this.

We look at this matter simply in its civil aspect, with reference to the relations of men to each other and to the country, in their character of citizens. In this light we cannot avoid the conclusion that any political association, founded upon the avowed principle of drawing a line of distinction between citizens upon grounds not recognised by the Constitution, is, in spirit, opposed to that instrument, and the success of such association would be to render the Constitution so far inoperative. The Constitutional equality between citizens would, in fact, no longer exist. The proscribed sect or sects would be as effectually cut off from it as though degraded by an express law. Many, no doubt, who favor these new movements are perfectly sincere and conscientious, but we ask them to reflect coolly upon the matter. To act as citizens and not as religionists. To keep passion and feeling totally out of the way. The effects of these excitements are already sickening. What may they not be when fully developed, for it is the nature of such things to grow and increase in strength and bitterness. Unlike other excitements, which wear themselves out, those founded upon religion may smoulder for a time but are seldom if ever extinguished. The darkest pages of history—the most murderous and implacable wars—the most terrible civil convulsions bear the impress of religious antagonism.

Of the opposition to naturalized citizens we intend to say little or nothing. It is, of course, plainly and fairly within the jurisdiction of Congress to establish such uniform rule of naturalization as may seem best to its wisdom; and, of course, the agitation for a change or reform in the laws for the admission of foreigners to the rights of citizenship is simply a matter of policy, and such change or reform is subject to discussion, like any other law. This would be folly to dispute, or to say that plausible reasons might not be adduced in favor of such change or reform. But there exists a class of citizens who have become such under the guarantee of laws made in pursuance of the Constitution, to whom that instrument accords full equality, with the solitary exception of being ineligible to the offices of President or Vice-President of the United States. While the Constitution so stands, fair reasoning leads to the inevitable conclusion that any party, avowedly started for the purpose of establishing other disabilities and exclusions than those contemplated and expressed in the Constitution, is, in fact, at variance with the spirit and letter of that instrument. Its objects, if attained, would be a practical nullification, not of a mere law, but of the scope and letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

We pen none of these remarks in the interests of any particular class of citizens—but of the whole, in defence of the spirit of the Constitution, as it stands, and especially in deprecation of the introduction of the spirit of sectarianism into politics—a spirit so easy to evoke and so hard to allay. The foreign or Catholic vote, in the most of the Southern States, especially in North Carolina, is too insignificant to be an object for any party to court or care for, in a political point of view, and the individual or party that would court such vote, as such, anywhere, is, so far, wrong and unworthy confidence. They should only know themselves, they should only be known, by friends or opponents, as American citizens, subject to all the obligations and entitled to all the rights consequent upon such a position. It cannot be denied or concealed, that an evasion of such duties, by any class, is a blow at the rights of the whole; and, on the other hand, an attempt at the virtual abrogation of the equal rights of any class, as guaranteed by the Constitution, whether such abrogation is to be effected directly or indirectly, is injurious to the rights of all, as tending to weaken the sanctions of that great instrument which all are interested in sustaining in its letter and in its spirit.

The "X" correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington City, under date of the 10th inst., says that the last arrival from the Pacific coast brought the treaty for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands so often referred to. It remains to be seen whether the President will send it to the Senate, and whether the Senate will confirm it when sent in. It will not, in all probability, be acted upon before Christmas.

W. W. Holden, Esq., Editor of the Raleigh Standard, announces in the last number of that paper, that he has secured the services of Frank I. Wilson, Esq., formerly editor of the Salisbury Banner, as Associate Editor of the Standard, and as the business partner of the establishment. Mr. Wilson will have charge, after the 1st of November next, of the printing and publishing department, and will also write for the paper, as occasion may require.

We have no doubt but that this arrangement will add to the value of the Standard, already so able and efficient an advocate of Democratic principles. Mr. Wilson is a good writer—a correct and reliable politician, and a clever man.

It is reported that Mr. Charles Barr and family, formerly of this place, were among those lost by the shipwreck of the John Potts Brown.

## The Meeting on Tuesday Night.

We have little to add to the official report of the proceedings of last night, which will be found in to-day's paper. It seemed to be the general opinion, after consultation with friends in the different sections of the county, that a full convention could not be gotten up at this season, and in the short time which must intervene between now and the day on which it would have to be held, in order to leave the nominee any time to mix with the people before the day of election, the 19th of next month. In order, as far as possible, to obtain united action, it was deemed best to recommend some suitable person for the support of the Democratic party of New Hanover county. Inasmuch as the vacancy in the delegation has been occasioned by the resignation of the member conceded to town, it seems fair that his successor should come from town, otherwise this important portion of the county would be left without a representative. Dr. Walker is the gentleman brought forward by the town. We appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the country Democrats to sustain him. We have the most implicit confidence that he will be found fully deserving their suffrages. His business has made him fully acquainted with the wants and interests of both the town and country, and he is identified with both. Of his democracy we have not a shadow of doubt. Having this assurance ourselves we give it unreservedly to our friends.

## Is it so?

The Raleigh Register, commenting upon the Journal's thrust at Mr. Clingman, asks—Does the Journal, we wonder, reflect Mr. Ashe's preference? That gentleman is represented as "knowing not how correctly," to have declared himself, fully and unreservedly, in favor of Clingman!

The Raleigh Register, of Saturday last, with marked disingenuousness, quotes the two concluding paragraphs of our article in reply to the Metropolitan of the 2nd inst., and asks the question above quoted by the Herald, but neglects to notice the fact that in the paragraph immediately preceding, we make use of the following language: "We speak now simply for ourselves." This ought to have precluded it from asking the question which it does, unless it applies to us the rules which appear to govern its own conduct, and takes for granted that plain language deliberately used, means, either nothing at all, or else directly the reverse of what it says.

We really don't know what Mr. Ashe's views on the subject are. We are certain that we cannot reflect his preference, since we have expressed no preference at all, unless that for good Democrats should be so construed, and we presume few Democrats will dissent from that. The truth is that we have never interchanged ideas with Mr. Ashe on the subject—have not seen him since March last—have not heard from him since that time, on any political subject, nor on any other save and except the Cape Fear matter, and in that he expressed his feelings of gratitude to his colleagues, of both parties, from this State, for their hearty co-operation, as well as his appreciation of the genuine North Carolina spirit which actuated them. It seems to us very questionable, indeed, whether Mr. Ashe has committed himself, at this stage of the proceedings, as the Register says he has done. But of all that we do not pretend to speak. We only speak for ourselves, and express our own convictions of what is right. The Journal is not of that class of papers which reflects any preferences, unless such preferences are shared by its conductors, or defers the expression of what it knows to be good Democratic doctrine until it can find out whether their expression will please any particular man or set of men.

But, to conclude, we don't know what Mr. Ashe's preferences are. Our remarks are simply the expression of our own views; they commit only ourselves; their only strength is in their truthfulness and their adherence to Democratic principle. We are not so clear-sighted as the Herald, and, therefore, see no thrust at Mr. Clingman in any article we have written in this connection. We simply attest a fact, in which the returns bear us out, namely: the Democratic party of North Carolina triumphed in the recent election on its own strength and the strength of its principles, and that the Whig party need not flatter itself that the result was due to any other cause.

The Herald of Wednesday quotes, from the National Intelligencer, and slightly alters, as it says, to suit this locality, an article commenting upon certain Democratic nominations made at the North, which the Intelligencer says are approved by the Washington Union, and the Herald supplementally adds, by the Journal. These nominations are of Messrs H. Johnson, Gen. W. D. Lindsey and James C. Allen, who, it appears, voted against the Nebraska Bill. The remarks of the Cleveland Plaindealer are also quoted, approving of these nominations, upon the ground that the Nebraska question is not made a test. If, by all this, the idea is meant to be conveyed that we approved of the course of the above named gentlemen in voting against the Nebraska Bill, or excused them for it, because they were Democrats, then we must say that a totally false idea is meant to be conveyed. We did not, and do not, do any such thing. The Nebraska Bill is passed; the only agitation in regard to it now—the only test now possible with reference to it, is that which points to its repeal, and that is a Whig party test at the North. It would be folly in Whig Democrats to allow themselves to be split up by a test having reference to the past, when all their energies will be required to meet the agitation arising from this present and prospective test set up by their opponents. We do not pretend to deny that several Northern Democrats voted against the Nebraska Bill—but we know that all the Northern Whigs did, and that, without the Northern Democrats who voted for it, the Bill could not have been passed. We do not deny that some Democrats who voted against the Bill have been re-nominated, but so have those who voted for it—the last being a condition of things which could not occur in the Whig ranks, since none of them had voted for it, and, consequently, there were none such to re-nominate. We do not pretend that approval of Nebraska is made a test of Democracy at the North, but the exclusion of agitation for its repeal, now that it is passed, is the general, if not the universal position occupied by Northern Democratic politicians; while, on the other hand, repeal is the watchword—the rallying cry—the test of the Whig party of the North.

As for the cases cited, we really know little or nothing, although the Herald, in its presence, chooses to put words in our mouth with reference to them. Still, if any discussion is sought upon the general subject, we can see no reason for avoiding it on our part, save and except its useless consumption of time. The truth is that no Democrat will pretend that the Northern section of his party is perfect upon this question; and, on the other hand, no candid Whig can deny that while there are things to deplore among the Democracy of the North, there is much also to approve; at the same time the Whig party of the North stands now without one redeeming line or point—wholly and totally antagonistic to us. There are some sound Democrats at the North—granted. There are no sound Whigs there. That is the state of the case.

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Rev. Dr. Williamson has resigned the Presidency of Davidson College, in this State.

## News Summary.

The Charlotte "Western Democrat" suggests the name of Wm. T. Dortch, Esq., of Wayne, as that of a gentleman in every respect qualified to adorn the Speaker's Chair of the House of Commons.

The Custom-House at Buffalo was burned on the 11th inst. Amount of loss not stated.

The Savannah papers present a mournful appearance. There is, in their very looks and tone, an evident consciousness of the existence of an epidemic there; and no wonder, for nearly every paper in the city has, or has had, some member of its editorial corps attacked. Of course, business is at an end, and the population reduced within the smallest compass.

New Orleans is a remarkable place. Perhaps it may be the carelessness induced by familiarity that gives the tone of recklessness to its press during epidemic times, but certain it is that the sprightly paragraph, the entertaining story or the shrewd political or commercial disquisition found a place in the columns of the New Orleans papers last Summer and Fall, almost as if no shadow hung over the city. However, people can get used to anything. Indeed, we feel certain that, if one had only a dozen or so chances to practice on, they might get used even to getting killed.

Loss of a French Schooner.—We learn from the Charleston Courier, that the French Schooner *Les Arnis Reunis*, Capt. Falcourt, from St. Pierre, Martinique for Wilmington, N. C., went ashore, during the recent gale, on Lavender Point, Bull's Island, and went to pieces. Capt. Falcourt and four men were lost. Mr. Lefort, the mate, one sailor and the cabin boy were saved. The body of a man without clothing has been picked up on the plantation of Mr. Whitesides, opposite Bull's Island, and it is supposed that he belonged to the crew of the Schooner.

We notice the fact that the great body of the British troops, which had been stationed in Canada, have very recently been withdrawn for service in the East. This does not seem as though any difficulty was sought for or apprehended with the United States, on account of Greytown or anything else. The tie which binds the American colonies to Great Britain is becoming gradually loosened on the part of the mother country, and in proportion to the willingness of the home government to let them go, the greater becomes the desire of the Canadians to hang on.

We were somewhat surprised this morning to learn that the Physicians in attendance upon the suspected case, in the Southern portion of the town, received the impression that our article of yesterday headed "yellow fever" was intended to convey any impeachment of their professional skill or veracity in the matter. Its simple object was to correct erroneous and exaggerated rumors, calculated to spread unnecessary alarm, and prove injurious to the town. We could not have reflected upon their opinion in the matter, as we were not then aware that they had made any official report to the Commissioners upon the subject. A single isolated case, whether of yellow fever or otherwise, does not constitute an epidemic, and that case is now so far recovered as to bear out our assertion that none exists here now. The communication, signed by the Magistrate of Police and the Chairman of the Commissioners of Navigation, no doubt exhibits the actual state of the case, as based upon official reports.—*Daily Jour.* 12th inst.

The Mails.—We are without any Baltimore papers of yesterday morning. The *Sun* arrives about three days in the week quite regularly. The *Clipper* and the *Commercial Times* are generally from two to three days behind time.

A letter to us, from Little River, S. C., dated the 5th inst., says that our package for that office is received only once in two weeks. This is the second complaint we have had from that quarter within the last fortnight. We are unable to account for the non-receipt of our packages. We hope they will go straight hereafter. We mail our papers regularly, in time. We can't do more.

The destruction of the rice and Sea Island cotton, in the lower districts of Georgia and South Carolina, by the recent gale, appears to have been very serious. The papers in those districts estimate the destruction at two thirds of the whole crop. This, we hope, is too large an estimate, but it is certain that the loss will be very heavy, perhaps amounting to millions of dollars. We are happy to learn that the loss to the rice crops on the Cape Fear is comparatively small.

There were 20 deaths from yellow fever in Charleston, S. C., for the past 24 hours, ended at 10 o'clock P. M., of the 12th inst.

A fire at Balize, Honduras, on the 12th ult., consumed one hundred buildings in the business part of the town. Loss \$500,000.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF TOWNS OF WILMINGTON, & COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION, Sept. 12, 1854.

Messrs. Editors.—Understanding that unfounded reports are in circulation relative to the health of the town, we beg, through you, to state facts as they exist, as a sufficient refutation of such reports. We have enquired officially of all our practicing physicians as to the health of our town, and they unanimously concur in pronouncing it remarkably good, at the same time they have assured us they would immediately report any case requiring any action on the part of the authorities. Up to this moment, only two cases, one pronounced varioloid and the other similar to varioloid, have been reported to us by our resident physicians, who are doing well, and the latter a child recently arrived from Charleston, who is now convalescing. These are the only cases which have occurred in the town, and we apprehend no fears of either disease spreading. Should any other cases appear, they will be immediately reported.

O. G. PARSONS, M. D.  
WENTWORTH W. PICKENS,  
Chmn of Board of Commissioners of Navigation.

FEMALE TELEGRAPHIC OPERATORS.—A London letter in the National Intelligencer says.

We are glad to find that females are now employed as the principal operatives in the electric telegraph offices. The occasion of the opening and prorogation of Parliament are always field days at the electric telegraph stations, owing to the general desire throughout the country to receive the royal speech with the utmost possible despatch. All the officials are on the *qui vive*, picked hands are appointed to work the instruments communicating with the principal stations, and a spirit of friendly rivalry prevails amongst the manipulators as to who shall transmit correctly the greatest number of words within the first given time. Upwards of one hundred and fifty clerks are generally engaged in forwarding, receiving, and transcribing her Majesty's address; and on Saturday, for the first time, the services of the female clerks now employed at the Electric Telegraph Company's station were called into requisition. They forwarded the speech with remarkable rapidity. In one or two instances equalling, if not surpassing the speed and correctness of their more experienced male coadjutors. It may not be generally known that the Electric Telegraph Company have established departments for young girls, under a matron, with the view of affording a wider and more intellectual scope for female employment; and the experiment proved to be highly successful. The most rapid result of Saturday's sending was a rate of thirty-five words per minute. The transmission to the Continent (via the Hague) was effected in twenty minutes.

PENNSYLVANIA.—George Darsie, Esq., the Whig candidate for canal commissioner in Pennsylvania, has informed his friends that he sent in his declaration six weeks ago, but that the committee had as yet taken no action upon it. This he was forced to do in consequence of having had the misfortune to be born in Scotland. Of course the radical know-nothings would not touch him.

North Bend, rendered famous as the residence and burial place of President Harrison, will soon be converted into a town. A considerable portion of it has been purchased by some capitalists, who contemplate laying it out in town lots and offering them for sale.

## Democratic Meetings.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic party was held in the Court House in Wilmington, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 12, 1854, for the purpose of taking some action in relation to the vacancy in the representation from this county occasioned by the resignation of Col. S. J. Person.

The meeting was organized by calling Nicholas N. Nixon, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing F. C. Singletary Secretary.

The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, when

Eli W. Hall, Esq., moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to report business for the action of the meeting. This motion was subsequently withdrawn. John L. Holmes, Esq., arose and remarked that if he understood the object of the meeting, that object was to promote the harmony and union of the Democratic party, by endeavoring to concentrate upon a candidate who would be acceptable to the party, and who would, if elected, discharge the duties of a representative faithfully and efficiently.

The usage of the Democratic party had conceded to the town of Wilmington the selection of one of the Representatives from the county at large.—Two members of the delegation, Mr. Fennell in the Senate, and Mr. Williams, in the Commons, were already chosen from the country portions of the county. On behalf of the Democrats of the town, he would beg to present the name of Peter M. Walker, Esq., a gentleman of high character, of ability, and of business habits, in whose Democracy those who knew him best had the most implicit confidence. He moved that the meeting recommend Mr. Walker to the people of the county, as a suitable candidate for election to the House of Commons, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Person.

The question on this motion was twice put by the Chair, and the recommendation made without a dissenting voice.

S. D. Wallace, Esq., made some remarks, urging upon the party harmonious and united action. This meeting had not the right to make a nomination—that could only be properly done by a convention composed of delegates representing each precinct in the County; but, at the same time, this was the best, and, indeed, the only opportunity to obtain an expression of opinion from a meeting composed of Democrats from nearly every section of the County.

The meeting had come together for the purpose of consultation, for the good of the party, and not for the advancement of any individual. He begged that, if there were any present who dissented from the action of the meeting, they would make their objections known, so that, if any misunderstandings existed, they could be explained, or any reasons for dissent could be placed before the meeting and considered fairly and openly. For his part, he knew Mr. Walker well, and the better he knew him the greater was his confidence in his fitness and fidelity on all points. The more he became known to the people, between now and the day of election, the better would they be pleased with the recommendation made. Those present would, he hoped and believed, all vote for Mr. Walker, elector for him, and elect him. He felt confident that the action of the meeting would be sustained, by the people of the County, at the polls.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Wm. C. Bettencourt, John L. Holmes and Eli W. Hall, Esqs., was appointed, by the Chair, to inform Mr. Walker of the action of the meeting.

On motion, the Wilmington Journal was requested to publish these proceedings. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned. N. N. NIXON, Chm'n.  
F. C. SINGLETARY, Sec'y.

## Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 12, 1854.

Dr. P. M. WALKER,

Dear Sir.—At a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic party of New Hanover county, held at the Court House, this evening, the undersigned were appointed a committee to inform you that by the unanimous action of the meeting, you had been recommended to the people of New Hanover as a suitable person to supply the vacancy in our representation in the House of Commons, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Person, the member elect, and to request that you would become a candidate to supply said vacancy.

Permit us, sir, to add our personal solicitation, to that of the meeting, that you will accept of the wish of the people in becoming a candidate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. C. BETTENCOURT, } Committee.  
JOHN L. HOLMES, }  
ELI W. HALL, }

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 13th, 1854.

Gentlemen.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite favor of the 12th inst. I can say, in all candor, gentlemen, that the position which the meeting is desirous that I should occupy, in becoming a candidate to represent the County of New Hanover in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, is an honor which I have not sought, and to which I did not aspire; and in consenting, I now do, at a great personal sacrifice, to become a candidate, I do so solely in compliance with the wishes of the meeting you represent, and in the earnest hope I may be enabled, if elected, to be of some service to my constituency, and promote, in some measure, the interests and welfare of the great Democratic party—to secure which ends, however, I can only pledge my humble but earnest efforts.

Permit me, gentlemen, to thank you for my acknowledgments for the courteous terms in which your request is conveyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. M. WALKER.

To Messrs. Wm. C. BETTENCOURT, JOHN L. HOLMES, ELI W. HALL, Esqs., Committee.

## The Next Senator from Missouri.

The St. Louis Pilot says: "Of one thing, if of nothing else, our exchanges seem to be satisfied—that Senator Atchinson will be succeeded by a Whig. In our estimation, there is just as good ground for believing that he will be succeeded by a Mormon or Hottentot. If Senator Atchinson should not go back to the Senate, we can assure our contemporaries here and elsewhere, that some other Democrat of the same school of the right stamp will be his successor."

This is good news; nor do we see why it should not prove true. We would deplore any division in the ranks of the Missouri Democracy that would defeat so able, experienced, and faithful a Senator as General Atchinson. Nor can we bring ourselves to consider such a contingency as it shall arise.

The reasoning by which the Pilot enforces and illustrates its opinion is both clear and satisfactory. It says: "In this connection we may say, what we have already adverted to in a former number of the Pilot, that a very large proportion—at least two-thirds, or three-fourths—of those senators and representatives elected to the General Assembly, whose names are followed in the Jefferson Encyclopedia list with the modest little letter 'b,' are Democrats and Bentonites, as the Enquirer and its kindred parties would have the public believe. Personal preferences they may have entertained for Colonel Benton; but that was at the time when they thought they could vote for him without compromising their political faith. Now the case is different. Col. Benton's election is out of the question; and those who felt a devotion to him while he held him to be a Democrat, will now unite with the bulk of the Democracy, to elect a Senator who will reflect the sentiments of the whole party. The Democrats in the legislature number 41. The Bentonites are said to number 39, and the Whigs 62. If the Democrats are true to their cause—and we do not confine our remarks merely to the 61—there will be no difficulty in the election of a sound, thorough-going Senator, who will be true to his party and the principles which have so long distinguished it from its opponents."

We learn that Law, Badger, Esq., formerly editor of the Portsmouth Globe, has been appointed assistant civil engineer of the Gosport (Va.) navy yard, in place of Richard Wilkins, Esq., removed.

## Four Days Later from Europe.

New York, Sept. 12.—The (new) United States mail steamship St. Louis, Asa Eldredge, commander, from Havre and Southampton, was telegraphed below this morning. She reached her wharf at one o'clock this afternoon. She brings four days later intelligence from England and all parts of Europe.

The dates from Liverpool are to the 29th ult., inclusive. The political intelligence is not of an important character. From the seat of war we have nothing new—the old story about marching, countermarching, occupation, and expeditionary forces. The commercial advices possess considerable importance. Flour had declined one shilling and sixpence to two shillings. Wheat had declined eight pence. Corn had advanced one shilling. Cotton had advanced one-eighth of a penny on the lower grades. In the other leading articles of the market no material change. The London money market was easier.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The occupation of Wallachia by the Austrian army had been fully effected. Omar Pasha, at the head of a division of 25,000 men, with 30 guns, had entered Bucharest.

The expedition against Crimea was positively to have sailed on the 20th of August. The expedition consists of 70,000 men, of whom 20,000 are Turks. From the army in Asia we have no further intelligence.

At the great fire at Varna, 500 shops and private houses were destroyed. Several of the Greeks who were concerned in firing the town were dealt with in the most summary manner. Some were burnt to death and others shot.

The cholera was raging violently at Bomarsund among the French troops.

The most tempting offers had been made to the King of Sweden for the purpose of inducing him to take an active part with the western powers. The French ambassador had offered his Majesty a subsidy of fourteen millions of francs for the first month, and twenty millions for the second month, on condition of active hostilities. The British envoy had also several interviews with the King, with the view of inducing his Majesty to take immediate offensive steps against Russia.

A large portion of the French fleet had left Bomarsund to make a descent on West Helsingfors.

The British ships, which were at the mouth of the 24th ult. Private letters received in Paris and London state that a royal decree had appeared suppressing the so called laws of safety and armament which had been formed in the provinces.

The government proposes to close all the political clubs.

General O'Donnell had decided to suppress the Queen's guards and the organization of the Halberdiers.

The Queens Mother had not yet effected her escape from Spain.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The political affairs in Belgium have reached a crisis, the Belgian ministry having resigned en masse.

The Paris papers contain little intelligence of an interesting character. The Emperor had not returned to the capital.

From Austria or Prussia we have nothing new.—The diplomatists have not suspended their labors, but are as busy as ever.

The English papers speak encouragingly of the prospects of the English cause.

Admirals Napier and Dundas are criticised very severely by the English journalists generally.

Arrival of the Empire City.—Important from Chicago.

New York, Sept. 12.—The United States mail steamship Empire City arrived this morning from Aspinwall. She brings the California mails, two hundred passengers, and over one million in specie.

The Empire City brings one day later news from California than received by the Star of the West.

Highly important intelligence had been received at San Francisco, China.

The rebels had taken possession of two large towns near Whampoa, and an attack on Canton was hourly expected.

A portion of the United States squadron had moved off the factories with the design of protecting American interests.

Large bodies of imperial troops were stationed outside of the walls of Canton.

Several Chinese merchants had moved out of the city.

The mandarins had stopped the exportation of rice.

The ship Mermaid, arrived at San Francisco, spoke the United States storeship Supply, among the Loo Choo Islands, thirteen days from Jeddo, short of provisions.

Arrival of the Gov. Dudley from Havana and Key West.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Capt. Crowell, arrived at this port early yesterday morning from Havana and Key West, having left the former port at 5 A. M., on the 7th inst., and the latter at half past 5 A. M., on the 8th inst. At 5 A. M., on the 10th inst., she came to anchor off Savannah wharves; and Purser F. Dreyer, to whom we are indebted for his polite attentions, informs us that there had been awful destruction among the shipping, and that several steamers were high and dry on shore—and the city also looked very badly. Houses were unroofed and blown down, and trees torn up by the roots.

However, Mr. Dreyer could not ascertain whether Dudley left Savannah at about seven o'clock the same morning, and proceeded down the river. Two large ships were high and dry on Tybee Beach.—Their names however, could not be ascertained.—The Light Boat off Martin's Industry is gone.

Charleston Courier.

## The Weather, Rain, &c.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—At one o'clock to-day a heavy storm of rain commenced, extending far to the west, and appears to be prevailing south and east.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A terrific storm of wind and rain commenced at 12 o'clock last night, and continued until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The wind is blowing furious, and there is likely to be more rain to-night.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A heavy fall of rain commenced here at 12 o'clock last night, and continued steadily for seven hours. We have had a cool and cloudy day, and there is indications this evening of more rain.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The rain commenced here at 4 o'clock this morning, and fell in torrents, accompanied by a heavy wind. It continued until noon, and has since been cloudy, though the gale has unabated. There are indications of more rain to-night. A large store creating in the upper part of the city was blown down, and trees here prostrated, but no serious damage was done.

On the 4th of July, the citizens of Salt Lake had a grand celebration. The following toasts were drunk:

UTAH.—The fairest daughter of Uncle Sam; the first annals of American history governed by a prophet of the Lord.

MORMONISM.—Born in poverty, exalted in storms, and nursed in hurricanes; won't faint in earthquakes.

DISASTER.—As she is exalted in altitude in the tops of the mountains, so may she be in principle, virtue, and power above the rest of the world.

UTAH LAND BILL.—Give me the wives; I guess I'll get the land somehow.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Christian Europe sustaining plurality of wives in Turkey. Uncle Sam please take notice.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—A shield to the weak, a standard for the strong, and an antidote to tyranny.

The second advent people or Millerites, are again in high spirits at the prospect which this they see of the "consummation of the earth." They are holding meetings in New York and New Jersey, and are looking confidently for the second coming of Christ in May, 1855. The New Bedford Standard says these poor deluded fanatics regard the extreme drought now prevailing in some of the Northern States, as a sign of the final judgment. The earth, they believe, is to become quite dry, then take fire and burn up; meanwhile they are to ascend, their robes of course, being ready.

CALL A SPADE A SPADE.—With a warmth of indignation which is exactly suitable to this hot weather, the Times calls especial attention to the fact of a Russian frigate having eluded the blockading squadron off Sebastopol, and carried off some prizes from almost underneath the British admiral's nose.

We are not in the habit of employing personalities, but we have certainly a prejudice in favor of calling things by their right names; and if such a ship as this should occur again, we shall be strongly tempted when we speak of Admiral Dundas in future, to call him not admiral of the fleet, but of the slow.

## Disaster.







